WHOLE NO. 307.

Vermont Enrmer ROYAL CUMMINGS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT. C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed'r,

P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt. Terms of Subscription.

Free of Postage to any Point in the United

W. L. SWETT, St. Johnsbury, Vt., THOROUGHBRED FOWLS,

Consisting of Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Dominique Leghorns, Buff and White Cock-ins. Young chicks ready to ship at lowert AYRSHIRE CATTLE

and BERKSHIRE PIGS. SHORTHORNS AND JERSEYS,

A. P. BALL, Derby Line, Vt., or Stanstead, P. Q., May 11, 1876. BUILDINGS MOVED.

Having had a large Experience, and

possessing all the facilities for Busing and Me ing Buildings of all kinds in the best possi ble manner, the subscriber would solicit a share or such work. Work done by the day or job, at hard-times prices. JOHN BARROWS, Hartford, Vt. PURE GROUND BONE.

Farmers will find at my mill a supply of Pure Ground Hone, for land, and the best of Hone Ment for eathe. Having the best of arrangements for procuring the raw material I can give a remarka-bly low price for the prepared article. Also,

Ladders, of all Lengths, Manufactured and sold by C. F. DEAN, . . St. Johnsbury, Vt.

VORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, ESSEX, POLAND YORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, ESSEX, POLAND China, and Choster White Swine, or unsurpassed excellence. Alderney, Ayrshire and Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Cotawold Shogs. Imported and Prices Poultry, and Pigeon ired on 3 FAREMS. Dogs etc. New descriptive circular free. Elagant new Catalogue with cuts from life of our stock, 20c. Soeds, Trees, Plants, Festiffers, Implements, etc. 6 Farchages seeds, free, as samples, for two 3c stamps. Benson & Burpes, successors to W. Atlee Burpee. Seed Warehouse, 223 Church street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

TIME: Subscriber offers for sale the premises lately occupied by B. F. Hill on Caledonia Street in St Johnstony, consisting of a dwelling bouse, barn and large garden. This property is seistnated that turns increase rapidly in value as business revives and will

St. Johnshurg, Oct. 11th, 1976. SMALL PLACE FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell his place at St. Johnsbury, Aug.
The subscriber will sell his place at St. Johnsbury, Aug.
The subscriber will sell his place at St. Johnsbury
Trouble trees, running water at house and barn and in the garden that never falls, even in a dry time. The buildings are in perfect order and are very pleasantly and conveniently situated, being half a mile from the scale shops, and good schools and churches. The place will be sold on vary easy terms, Apply to Birnan Russell on the promises, or Joseph Gauthier at the harness shop on Eastern Avenue.

St. Johnsbury, Aug. 24, 1876.

FARM FOR SALE.

ber on the place. J. A. R. GLIDDEN, East Cabet, Vt. POSTSCRIPT.

We have a very nice quality of Molnssen in packhave conveniences for a horshead. Also, new Ja-

WE INVITE EXAMINATION. JOHN G. KAULBACK, JR.,

128 Water Street, Boston. JUST RECEIVED.



will be sold at retail at \$18,000 each

"SHARP'S" New Sliding Barrel, Metallic Cartridge,

\$10.00 each.

The above rifles are new and adapted to the purpoof hunting and target shooting. Also Breech loading Double Guns, from \$30,00 upward

Two hundred Prime McLellan Saddles, price \$7.00. One hundred New Russet Bridles with Bits, price \$2.00. Particulars sent by mail. Goods C. O. D.

WILLIAM READ & SONS, 13 Fancuil Hall Square, Boston

HATCH & CRAW. PROPRIETORS OF Forest and Lowell Mills,

Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Bealers in, FLOUR AND FEED, Lowell, . . Mich.

We make a specialty of a high grade of Family and Pastry Flour, and are using the best improved ma-chinery, well skilled help, and none but Extra White Winter Wheat, and in fact all the necessary requisites for making such a grade of Flour. Samples sent froe at all times when requested and correspondence soluci-

THE CHARTER DAK SWIVEL PLOW!

The season of 1875 has proved by actual use of ove 200 plows that it has no equal. Send for illustrate circular with full particulars to HIGGANUM MFG. CO.,

Higganum, Conn. For Sale by J. H. Chatterton, Rutland, Vt.

J. W. Waskell & Son, St. Johnsbury.



"He farmeth best who thinketh best,"

Corn in Washington, Ark., is selling a 74 to 8 cents per bushel, on the stalk.

The price of wool has advanced some five cents in the last two months, good lots now selling for S5 cents.

If the legislature would only tax worthless dogs out of existance they would confer extra geeing and hawing of teams since the a benefit on the people of the state.

A bill has been introduced by Representative Joslyn of Bridgewater, making the legal weight of a bushel of oats 30 pounds.

Parties desiring meetings of the board of agriculture to be held in their towns the rock large as a hogshead is lifted with ease. coming season should forward their application to the secretary, Prof. Seely, at Middlebury, without delay.

The agricultural society of the lower been skimmed or watered.

culture will hold its county meeting at simplicity and cheapness, its whole cost not Worcester, Nov. 14-16. Hon, T. S. Gold, exceeding the rent of some of the expensive secretary of the Connecticut board, will give muchines for a week. an address. Other interesting addresses are

It is said that three men, a professor of chemistry and botany, a professor of agriculture and a farm superintendent, are to be provided to do the work of the late Prof. Dimond of the New Hampshire Agricultural college. It is none too many.

realized one hundred and fifty dollars and origin. has remaining one hundred dollars worth of unwashed wool last spring, and a ram lamb with a fleece of wool four inches in length.

Mrs. Betsey Hubbard of Springfield, the widow of Dr. Calvin Hubbard, has a yoke of grade Durham steers, three years old last April, which have done a part of the plowing and harrowing and hauled all the manure, hay and crops on a 350 acre hill farm the past season, and now weigh 3,033 pounds. They were skim milk calves, and have never had extra keeping.

or (or any other kind), is Dr. Sturtevant of summer has come and gone, and the season their early days to inaugurate. of harvest is at hand. We have met with success in our farming this year, yet it has been gained through costly mistakes, and is The milk supplying this factory was conguhave sinned as much through omission as the factory to be converted into cheese. commission, for we have neglected opportu- was an easy step from the association

Bussey Institute go to show that the black knot is caused by fungus, Sphoeria Morbosa, rapidly to the plum. The knots and swollen portions of the branches should be cut off whenever and wherever found, and burned. The choke-cherry, bird-cherry and wild plum the credit due to Mr. Williams as the origin-furnish means for the propagation of the ator of the American dairy system. His The choke-cherry, bird-cherry and wild plum knot, and should be sacrificed.

Vermont Sheep at the Centennial.

It is known that the Vermont State Agricultural Society, at the request of the sheep breeders of the state, assumed control of the exhibition of Vermont sheep at the Centennial, selecting the sheep from the flocks of Vermont, taking charge of their transit and exhibition, and showing them as the Vermont state agricultural society's exhibition of Vermont sheep, without the names of individual owners, paying also most of the expenses. This arrangement proved a great advantage in securing a full, even and creditable display of the sheep of the state.

It is with great pleasure that we have reseived from a reliable source, the assurance that in the exhibition of the sheep of the hanced the price of the sou's cheese. From Green Mountain State, as compared with this hint, the milk of one neighbor after those of other states, "Vermont has not only sustained her former high position, but has taken a higher stand than ever before. She | ries around him. Thus the original idea as stands first in every class excepting fine introduced by Mr. Williams, embraced minwools (those bred with special reference to fineness of floore) Wm. L. Chamberlin taking the prizes in this class."

We infer, though our informant does not say so, that he refers to Merino Sheep. This is indeed gratifying intelligence, and the farmers and people of Vermont will share in the pride experienced by the sheep breeders extension of skill is the all important charof the state that the home of the Merino acteristic of the factory system distingushed sheep in America still holds possession of the honor which she so nobly won long ago.

GRASSHOPPER GRASS .- Wherever the passtroyed by the grasshoppers new varieties of grass have sprung up, which the oldest inhabitants never saw before. The principal of these is a green bunch-grass of luxurious growth, which now covers pastures and dooryards where only blue grass has grown for many a year before. Stock cat it with avid-Some persons assert that it is buffalo grass, while others see in it a resemblance to other grasses of the plains and mountains We hope that its development will be studied by some expert in the botany of this continent, for its origin may throw new and important light upon the origin of migration of the locusts. The seed was evidently brought here and deposited by the swarm that laid eggs in this region last fall. If brought here from Kansas or Colorado only, its identity would surely have been determined ere this by old plainsmen who are so numerous hereabout. It has put forth no seed-stalk as yet, and perhaps in this climate it may not go to seed this year. Who will first inform us whence it came and what may be expected from it ?- (Kansas City.)

Lifting Rocks, We have had a recent practical illustration of the value of hiple, inexpensive device for litting bourse tefrom their beds in the soil. Our correspondent, Mr. Narrastings necessary to so inoculate the system more of Williston, visited our farm, and ap- that bee stings would thereafter produce no plied the Davis Rock Lifter to some of the unpleasant effects, confirms the statement boulders which have been an offence and a made by Des. Crane at the meeting of the stumbling block, and have caused enough board of agriculture at Waitsfield last winter. farm was first cultivated to plow a furrow would as soon try to see how many times we around the earth. Many of them can be must be biten by a rattlesnake to enable us lifted without drilling, which can be done to endure it. in two minutes on the worst ones. The power of this simple machine and its capac- placed it on my wrist, and allowed it to ity for adaptation to different positions and sting me, taking care that I received the different work are simply wonderful. A largest amount of poison by preventing it obtained through the mails at a cost of only from going away at once; then I let the 10 or 15 cents per dozen for postage. They

and two yoke of oxen can do in a whole day. It affords a malicious sort of satisfaction Seine of France offer a prize of a gold to see the ugly monsters start and swing medal and 800 francs, to the inventor of an clear of the resting places which they have instrument capable of indicating if milk has cumbered for centuries. It is as good as to see an old, scraggy, aching tooth lifted out of another man's jaw.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agri- A valuable feature of this machine is its

Origin of the American System of Associated Dairying.

As some of the readers of the FARMER may not be familiar with the origin of the system of dairying now so common, and which has done so much to improve the quality and reputation of the dairy products of the country, and in relieving the over-bur-de ned hands of woman of one of her heaviest de ned hands of woman of one of her heaviest of the next week (Oct. 17th) I had had Geo. Stoddard of Peacham has a seven- loads, we copy from Arnold's American Daiyear-old cotswold ewe from which he has rying the following interesting account of its

The system of associated dairying origisheep. Mr. Stoddard also has a two-year- nated with Jesse Williams of Rome, N. Y., old ewe, from which he sheared 15 lbs. of accidental, but I do not so consider it. We had arrived at a stage in the progress the art, especially of cheese-making, began skill and intelligence began to make their me. influence felt in the quality of cheese. Prominent among these early pioneers in the improvement of cheese-making were Harvey Farrington, who introduced and explained the use of acidity, and the effect of rigening milk for improving cheese; A. L. Fish, Harry Burrell, Jacob Ellison, R. D. Brown, Nathan Arnold, all of Herkimer county, and many others who might be named. These Uncommonly frank for an agricultural edi- came noted for their skill in cheese-making,

In 1844 a cheese factory was Goshen, Conn., by Lewis M. Norton, which is still in use by his descendant, Ed. Norton. not as large as it should have been. We lated at the farms, and the curd taken to

curds to the association of milk. The necessity of the plan introduced by Mr. Williams was becoming so apparent The investigations of Prof. Parlow of the and so strongly felt, that it could not much longer have escaped recognition had not his clear head and practical ability put it in successful operation. There is evidence of this which has its special breeding place on the in the fact that the fundamental idea of his wild choke-cherry, from which it propagates plan had also occurred to others in different parts of the country, and that a system closely analogous had been in operation in Switzerland for more than a century.

This view does not detract anything from leadership in the matter is fully recognized and acknowledged, and it entitles him not only to the credit of originalty, but to the profound thanks of the whole dairy public for his timely inauguration of the most important improvement ever introduced in the dairy interest. The view I take of the part

ciated dairying was the fact that the prodhigher price than those of his son living near To secure for his son the same price he received for his own, he took his son's milk in with his own, who divided with him with him pro rata, according to the pounds of milk each had furnished. This proved advantageous to both. It reduced the cos of manufacturing the milk of both, and enanother was taken into the partnership, till the dairy house of Mr. Williams became the general manufactory for the milk of the daigling the milk of several herds in one manufactory, so that the best skill of the neighborhood could be applied to the whole.

This idea is now receiving a more ex tended application. One expert now often controls the operations in a number of factories ranging from two to twenty or more. In this way the rare skill of superior experts is made available to its utmost extent. from private dairies. An occasional expert may be found in family dairying, but it is not possible to find one in every family. The great bulk of products manufactured in dairies must be made by mediocre or inferior skill. But it is possible to find in a whole neighborhood one or more superior hands, and in the territory occupied number of factories it is always casy to find one expert whose skill can bring the products of all the factories he can preside over, up to the highest point of perfection known

to the art. This new departure in American dairying has done as much, if not more to elevate the standard of American dairy products, than the original idea of associating dairies. As yet, this advantage has been chiefly applied to cheese-making, but there is an equa necessity for applying it to butter-making, and even a greater necessity, since the butter interest is, at least, three times as large as the choese interest.

The grain trade in England is agitated by the serious aspect of the Eastern question If Russia shall precipitate war the effect will, of course, be to check its grain exports. England will then have to look to the United States for the chief part of the supply which it is accustomed to get from Russia

Inoculation with the Virus of Bee Stings.

The result of the following experiment

It must be a delightful experiment. We

"I went to one of my hives, caught a bee poison-bag work, which it does for some time-One man carries the machine on a wheel-barrow and uses it without help, accomplish-ing as much in an hour or two as three men ous effect on me, inasmuch as it has always caused a great amount of swelling and pain ; in fact, once when stung on my car, the part became so painful and swollen that I hardly got any sleep the following night, and it was three days before I recovered. The first few stings I got during this experiment had the usual effect; the whole of my fore-arm was affected with a cutaneous erysipelas, and there was disorder of the muscular nerves, accompanied with heat, redness, swelling and This attack lasted till Tuesday, and on Wednesday (Oct. 7th) I was so far recovered that, following the same plan, I stung myself three times more, also on the wrist. The attack of erysipelas this time was not nearly so severe; but, as before, I felt a stinging sensation as far up us my for themselves what treasures and pleasures shoulder, and I noticed that a lymphatic the rasphures can give. R H Haven gland behind my ear had increased considerably in size, the poison being taken up by the lymphatic system. On Saturday (Oct. 10th) I again treated myself to three stings, and the pain was considerably less, though eighteen stings; then I stung myself seven times more during the next week, and I reached the number of thirty-two on Oct. 31; the course of the experiment having lasted nearly four weeks. After the twentieth amount of inflammation in the immediate neighborhood of the part stung, which did not spread further; and I stung myself on the simple looker-on does not know what to men's Association and Board of Trade."

For the VERWORT PARKET. Fine Raspberries.

When we consider the ease with which this fruit can be grown, the profits that are haps a more definite acquaintance with some

The "Delaware" is a variety that will well illustrate the statement that profit and purposes. pleasure may alike be obtained from the forest lands out of the way of raspberry. In nearly all of the principal and where perhaps the trees would be of litart galleries of the country, visitors will the value for very many years, and perhaps art galleries of the country, visitors will be on the road to decay before they come usually find an attractive looking painting into profit. Here it is manifestly for the representing an overturned basket of bril- benefit of the settler and of the country that liant red raspberries, with a background of the woods should be cleared entirely off for dark green leaves, making a beautiful con- grain-culture, leaving only enough, as is gentrast and a very pretty little picture. It is erally done, for the wants of the next twenty a painting that many linger over and examine with a great deal of pleasure, and per- so much room for anxiety as so many not haps with many a wish to possess it. Yet well-acquainted with the facts evince. this is a picture that any one can arrange are not doing so well at replanting as we for their own gratification, and with much and with the stimulous and encouragement more reality and even greater truthfulness of societies, which give sound information he played, makes him, like Ericson, with his than is sometimes displayed. For this pur- and wise advice-which are so careful Monitor, and as inventors generally are, a pose the Delaware will prove an excellent facts that the world learns to rely on them, assistant, and I know of no other that will and follow where they-lead we hardly exassistant, and I know of no other that will pect that we shall realize the prophecy of a fill the post to better advantage. The ber-wild sort of lecturer recently, who asserts ries are a beautiful red in color, and unusu- that as we are now going on, in ten years ucts of Mr. Williams' dairy would sell for a ally large-nearly three-fourths of an inch our forest area will be almost gone, and the in diameter, and sometimes seven-eighths of now powerful Republic will be struggling an inch in length. When a number of these with nature, striving to make a desert of our are skillfully or rather carelessly placed upon the cost of manufacturing, and then shared some bright green leaves, they will form a tempting and beautiful picture that few will be able to resist. The quality of the fruit is excellent-about all that can be desired. and sufficiently firm for shipping. Fruit growers are expecting unusual success with in feeding themselves, this variety, and from what I have seen of it, I am led to believe that their expectations will be met. Very handsome profits are made in this

ng in amounts according to the soil, the cul-

cents a cup is obtained, and the fruit shipped and when once the rule we 50 or 100 miles by rail.

The "Herstine"and "Brandywine," I think, ontinue to verify what I have written in regard to them. They are both highly es— An agricultural school is to be opened at teemed—the first for home use or near mar- Naito-Shinjuk, China, the students of which be given at the University and a part in wealth of the state, and the richness of the ment. I would commute its sentence to kets, and the second for shipping to distant are to be instructed by an American teacher. various places throughout the state.

points. I have them both under cultivation, but will not attempt to describe them further at this time.

A raspberry plot 20 or 30 feet square, or fine supply for an ordinary-sized family, and referred to the markets and marketing in his should give at least ten or fifteen years. Fortunately it was the custom to set out raspherries and nearly all other fruits in the spring, but recent experience has shown that tage over other farmers is an organized sysbetter advantage in the fall. In making plantations endeavor to obtain such kinds as will give real satisfaction when they come into bearing. If they cannot be procured from a neighbors, then they can easily be should be set out any time after the middle of October or during November, and just before ground freezes up, the soil should be well hilled up around them. In the following March or April this should be levelled off. By this plan they make a much earlier start than when planted in spring, and are not liable to be injured by the early drouths that frequently occur. The plants may be set out either four feet apart each way, or three feet apart in rows six or seven feet from each other. Either way will well repay the grower when he sees them bending under the weight of the beautiful bright red berries that they will have. Let those who are without this fruit, commence this fall, and ascertain

The Future of Our Forests.

the raspburry can give. R. H. HIANES.

The following well considered remarks, on question which has been much discussed by those who had little understanding of it, are from the Germantown Telegraph :

There is a great deal of talk about the to be awakened, and men prominent for their Nov. 8th, without its having any effect on believe; and it generally does result in persons having no belief at all. They do not know whether the forest area is decreasing, or whether the climate is or is not undergo-ing a change. For instance one of the offieers of the Forestry Association recently said in an address at Philadelphia, that over 80.000 acres of new timber had been planted obtained from it, or the satisfaction it gives within a few years past in a single state; to grow them, it certainly seems strange and when we consider that there is a considerable amount for planting going on in over generally produce a new growth, and greater its attractions, how much less the the young trees are coming on for the future danger to wander from or despise it, if only in many cases as truly as if young trees a little care is taken to surround and adorn were planted. It is very often the case it with a pleasing selection of fruits. Per- when the trees are cut away for timber, the land is not therefore cleared of wood; haps a more definite acquaintance with some of the leading kinds, will be welcomed by the case with numerous Pennsylvania woods. those who may desire to be informed of their We know of some that have been cut twice since the settlement of the state, and the third crop is now being cut for many useful

The greatest diminution is going on it

On the whole we doubt whether there

A correspondent of the Scientific Farmer gives the following sensible advice to far mers about exercising a little common sense The stomach is, however, largely the key

to health : for it is through this organ that all the nutriment of the system must pass, and all the force taken with the food be transferred. We must therefore consider vicinity from the "Highland Hardy," vary- the demands of a healthy stomach. This secretes the fluid which in part disorganizes tivation bestowed, or the condition of the the food and digests. Now, so long as this that the producer may grow suddenly rich markets. The berries are shipped to the organ is in order, man appears to get the betfrom 60 to 84 of these cups being placed in scarcely be feared. How important then to the low prices. from 60 to 84 of these cups being placed in guard this important organ against damage crates, some persons using one size and others another. One fruit grower has sold in and that slowness of eating which allows the one season \$450 worth of berries from 650 food to be masticated before being swallowed. plants or hills, obtaining sometimes four He must guard against surfeit, because he horizon.—Rural New Yorker. cups from a single hill in one day. Another, works at times hard, and hard work on an cups from a single hill in one day. Another, two or three ago, from one-fourths of an acre sold 3956 cups at an average of thirteen and one half cents a cup, making farm, he should use common sense. Then as to the observator of the food. Let him avoid the observator of the food. \$534.06 from this small plot. These figures to the character of the food. Let him avoid the habit of tea drinking or water drinking in excess at meals. If he must drink larger than an average yield per acre. As largely, let him take other times. Eat plain winter, an acre may be cultivated at very little more expense than the same area in corn. As a very early, hardy and profitable variety, this raspberry has few equals and no superiors. The berries are from medium to large in size, of a bright red color, and of only necessary for the family to think, to iufirst-class quality for shipping. The plants are so productive that it will pay well to cultivate them, even if only four or five The thinking farmer should be the rule; fear but little but that he will take his proper place is the community; honoring and being honored, healthful and contented.

Dairy Boards of Trade and the Market-

At the recent session of the National Ag-A raspberry plot 20 or 30 feet square, or ricultural Congress at the Centennial one or two rows 100 feet long, will give a Grounds, Philadelphia, Mr. X. A. Willard address on "American Dairying," of which

the following is an abstract : One great feature belonging to the dairy and which gives dairymen an immense advan--buyers and sellers meeting on certain days ot the week in the open street to make tran-

1871 and one where millions of pounds of merely looking at him: he must look through cheese were sold annually. What, then, him as well. Learn to distinguish the good must we think of those who claim that the points of a horse at sight as an artist distinfirst regular "sales day" of the country oc- guishes a mere daub from a finished picture curred at Utica in 1871. On some market days at Little Falls pre-

vious to 1864 several hundred farmers have it is a good plan to engage yourself to some been in the streets near the railroad depot, each with his wagon loaded with cheese, boxed and marked with his name, while some twenty or more buyers were scattered among and one points of interest that can be learned them and passing from wagon to wagon—some from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, with an occasional shipper from England-could be seen examng, boring, testing, smelling and making mand this; and lay it down as a law, which In 1864 the first weekly report of the Lit-

tle Falls Market, then and now the largest interior dairy market in the world began be made, and since 1868 the Rural New Yorker has made a specialty in reporting

that market. Previous to 1864 farmers relied on city quotations, which were sometimes thought thought to be in merchants' favor. But was not until the early part of 1871 that a "Dairy Board of Trade" was organized, gods never drop nuts already cracked into though the project was agitated in Little men's mouths;" and it is a law which runs changes of climate going on in Europe and though the project was agitated in Little men's mouths;" and it is a law which runs America as the result of the continual clear- Falls in 1869 and earlier. Here, as in the sting there was very little swelling or pain, only a slight itching sensation, with a small would seem to support this view; but now would seem to support this view; but now Herkimer county took the initiative, estaband then there seems to be figures on the lishing a "Dairymen's Board of Trade" under other side which go to tell another story, and the name of the "New York State Dairy-

Soon after publishing and sending out circulars giving the plan of organization and the rules and machinery by which it was to be governed, the dairymen of Oneida County took copy and also established a "Dairymen's Board of Trade" at Utica. The plan spread to other sections, and now many dairy centers in New York and other states have their Dairy Boards of Trade, at which merchants and sellers meet on regular days of the week many others who might be named. These men, who in advance of Mr. Williams, be- why so many, year after year, should be every state, some millions for fruit, millions for fruit, millions The telegraph is here brought into requisition for the transaction of business in dairy goods. came noted for their skill in cheese-making, are still living, and with the harness yet on are still laboring in their old age, to advance the progressive movement they did much in markets competition often runs high and merchants sometimes complain that margins are narrow and money not so easily made as when the goods were bought at the factory on city quotations. Be this as it may, the dairymen now have a sort of commercial education. They study the markets, both home and foreign, and they judge when it is

best to realize on their goods

The shrinkage in value on nearly all kinds of property during 1876 has been very considerable. Real estate has depreciated from 25 to 30 per cent., and in some locations even more. The fall in cotton goods and in some other manufactures has been very great. The value of nearly all our agricultural products is below the range of 1874 and it is not surprising under the pressure o the times, that dairy goods should have been comparatively low. But even under the darkest phase of the situation the outlook of dairying is by no means discouraging. In iced, there is no class of farmers better off to-day than the dairymen. They have sold their goods from month to month and from week to week for cash, and their goods have found a ready market and gone into consumption, while other products have been slow of sale even at greatly reduced rates.

The European demand has been fully equa to our surplus and exports keep values upor a gold basis. It is true prices have been comparatively low, but not nearly so low as they were years ago, when dairymen found it not dificult to amass fortunes in the busi-

The one hopeful sign for our increased production is that English production is de creasing, while the increase of population is our cities and towns calls more and more for additional supplies of fresh butter and cheese for home consumption.

That we are not overproducing is proved by the free disposal of the entire products the dairy from year to year. Very likely i the make was less prices would advance, but the values realized on account of scarcity would press heavily upon the masses, who for the most part find it hard "to make the ends meet" from year to year. Is it not better that the people have cheap food with moderate gains to the producer than that organ becomes habituated to a system. It they should suffer for want of food or be compelled to buy sparingly at high prices Many dairymen of late years have neglected New York markets in what are called ter of his surroundings. So long as the "cups," holding one-third of a quart each, facility to digest is present, ill health need and extravagance that pinches harder than

He who can cut off waste and be contented with moderate gains will see a silver lining to the cloud (if indeed there be a cloud) that dime the future in the far distant dairy

The following officers have been elected. President, Jerome Holden, of Westminster Vice Presidents, P. H. Rutter of Towns hend; A. A. Wyman of Athens. Secretary, Merrifield of Newfane. Treasurer F. O. Burditt of Nowfane, Managers, S. the plants require no protection whatever in or rich food, but in moderation. A swallow D. Conant, Grafton; D. E. Robbins, Windham; Loren Powers, Athens; Silas May, Wardsboro; Henry Frost, J. O. Follett, Townshend; W. H. H. Holtor Jamaica; J. M. Moore, Newfane; W. B. Westminster; Lewis Vail, London-Laban Jones, Dover : Chauncey Smith, Wilmington; H. W. Whitney, Brookline; H. B. Ballou, Whitingham; W. B. Smith, Putney; George Walker, Dummers.

> The trustees of the University of Vermon have engaged Professor Noah Cressy, formerly connected with the board of agriculture in Massachusetta and Connecticut, to deliver a course of fifty lectures on "Veteri-

How to Succeed in Colt Raising.

We would say to every man who is pro number of colts, Put yourself in the way of learning something of the business upon which you are to enter. To your own obser-vation add the observation of other men. Re-inforcey our own knowledge with the wisdom of those who have grown gray in the business. Above all, become a student of the horse. Obtain such books as you need this can be done equally as well, if not to tem of marketing. The system was comto inform your minds of the history, habits, Make yourself acquainted also with shape, size, peculiarity of going, character of their temperament, and the ancestry from which sactions (for the business was then done in temperament, and the ancestry from which the open air by the sides of the wagons). an attempt has recently been made by certain parties to falsify the truth of history by representing that the first effort to establish sults have been obtained. Study the horse "sales days" or a country cheese market was not only with the leye, but with the hand made at Utica, N. Y., in 1870.

There is scarcely a dairyman in the state of New York but is familiar with the fact the horse in his skeleton; until you know the that Little Palls had a regular weekly mar- place of every bone, muscle, and member of ket or "sales days" ten years previous to his frame. No one ever knows a horse by

> at a glance. If you intend to make breeding a business practical breeder, and remain with him until ness, and become familiar with the hundred only by actual service on a brood farm While we demand no more than is universally admitted to to be the condition of success in other branches of business, we do deexecutes its own penalty wheat ransgressed that he who breeds a horse ignorant of the correct principles of reeding will breed a failure. If he ever makes a success, it will be based on no

broader and surer foundation than mere luck . The second point, in the way of suggestion, that we make, is this: Whoever wishes to raise a fine colt must be willing to put himself to a certain amount of trouble and expense. There is an old_saying, "that the actly gauge the degree of success.—Golden Rule.

Churning.

Temperature has very much to do with the oderate variation may work no other harm with a wig, adding, as a clincher : "You see than a mere shortening or lengthening of the bow bald I am, and I don't wear a wig. operation. If, however, butter is much too ong in separating, we are sure that its consistency is injured. Two or three hours' churning in summer almost always brings soft, white butter ; and in winter, what which s bitter and white.

In winter, care should be taken that the cream is ripe before churning is commenced, that the process may not be retarded. In summer, it should not only be cool and ripe, but entirely free from all signs of fermentation. Cream which bubbles and foams, and and cerebellum; the corpuscies and sporadio bites the tongue, can never make good, hard, sweet butter. In fall and spring, when the eream is usually firm and dry, and would begin to separate the moment the churning is started, we consider it very important to retard the churning process by adding a few Now, if we churn too quickly, and change to buy the best of everything. the main portion of the cream into butter and buttermilk within the first few moments, the remaining unchurned cream will be washed into the buttermilk, which, on ac- now, have you?" smiled the clerk. "Yes, count of the dryness of the cream, will be sir, and it's just in the right place." "Just small in quantity—and thus render it so in the right place"? repeated the elerk; why,

of the butter with a coat of it, and gathered into the butter itself, instead of beng washed out as would have been the case had the cream been sufficiently thinned by adding to it a suitable quantity of milk or water. We would, therefore, add milk to cream before churning it, for two reasons: first, to retard the churning process, that all the cream may be churned before any of the butter begins to separate, and second, to render the buttermilk so thin and watery that it will readily run off from the crumbs of butter, instead of adhering to it like thick New England Farmer.

experience the most effective way of dealing with this pesky little despoiler is to go over the rows often, when the onions are small, with a garden trowel, or big iron spoon, and a pail, and dig up every plant that by wilterable amount of dirt must be taken up with the plant, so as to secure all the grubs. son; threes, The plants and the dirt should be burnt, sixes, Lincoln scalded or buried too deep for resurrection. We committed the error, once, of throwing hem into the privy vault, as the earth was dry, and thus serviceable as a disinfectant. In about a week we found the window of the out-building covered with the flies from whose eggs the maggots are hatched. They they were deposited and were ready to lay a fresh supply of eggs among our onions. labor and a good many onions. When the ner, some way all are killed .- Vermont Watch-

FODDER CORN .- The testimony of Dr. Sturtevant of Washakum Farm, in favor of fodder corn, as it appears in the Scientific Farmer, is direct and positive. His thrust at fancy farmers may fit "The Talking Docter," but will not apply to Harris Lewis. Dr. S. says: "Our fodder corn has been of great service to us, in easing our pastures. An acre or so in drills, and the plants from eight to nine feet high, scarcely shows its faily diminution, yet the cattle are fat and contented, and the milk continuously abundant. And such milk as corn fodder gives : rich in fats and sweet in flavor, it seems surprising how any practical farmer could decry he advantage of planting fodder corn, after having once tried it, and in the right way For our own part, we suspect, but don't tel anybody, that the talk against fodder corn comes from fancy farmers, whose farming is but a lighter diversion from politics or busi-

Kansas has re-opened her display in the Exposition, and the latest productions of her soil are the astonishment of her visitors. Apples which will hardly go into a No. 7 hat, beets weighing six pounds, wind grass hang it. The artist looked at it long and ten feet high, heads of millet twelve inches curiously, and then said: "I wouldn't long, ears of corn nine inches in circumference and on stalks twenty feet high-all give

FACT AND FANCY.

Vanderbilt has eleven children. Good headquarters for young men-on the boulders of their sweethearts. The king of Fiji is sick. Overloaded his

tomach with missionary. "It is proper to call a retired blacksmith

an expounder?" asks an exchange. People who make much noise with their feet seldom make much with their heads. A henpecked husband declared that the

longer he lived with his wife the more he

was smitten with her.

Why is a pig the most provident of animals? Because he always carries a spare rib or two about him.

An Irishman once ordered a painter to draw his picture, and to represent him standing behind a tree.

Why is the elephant the most sagacious of travelers? Because he never takes his eves off his trunk? "A prudent man," says a witty French-

man, "is like a pin; his head prevents him from going too far." John Habberton, who wrote "Helen's Babies," has a new volume in press. Thirty-six thousand "Babies have been sold.

A Washington (D. C.) clergyman has been church. Damages asked, \$5000. The N. Y. Herald man says that Barnum's

so-called tatooed man is really the relie of a summer night fight with the Englewood mos-A thirty-year-old horse has just died at Ebensburg, that never lost a day's work

from sickness from the time he was old enough to wear a harness. "Bright" of my xis10ce! give me an M

--!" said a printer 2 his sweetheart. She made a-at him and planted ker between his 2 it's which made him C **** "It has been just like this these last three years. It is useless for me to go out hunting; not a bird will show itself. My re-

A reverened divine, who was but a so-so preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach about to which the other coolly replied." "About five minutes." Too Fastidious-Passenger on Train: I

nown precedes me everywhere."

say, young man, that pipe of yours is rather foul. Second Passenger: Indeed, sir. Well, it's very odd no one else made any complaint before, and I've smoked it for the last A bald man made merry at the expense ength of time required for churning, and a of another who covered his partial baidness

> "True," was the reply, "but an empty bare requires no thatch. X. boasts that he is a mighty hunter before the Lord, but no one has ever seen him kill anything. Invited to make one of a hunting party, he accepts after long pressing, and at night returns, of course, with an empty

bag. Pressed to explain he replies : According to a medical witness in a recent lawcase, malaria "affects the cerebrun fungi evaporate moisture, and heat will by capillary attraction superinduce an inflamation of the tissular formation, followed by remission and relapse."-that's all.

Says the Graphic : Dynamite closely resembles brown sugar, for which it is doubtquarts of skimmed milk to the cream before less sometimes sold. Jabbing a spoon into eginning to churn it. Other things being it hard will explode it. In the form of niqual, that butter which is the hardest is the tro-glycerine it looks like poor butter. The reest from anything except butter. * * only safe way is for boarding-house keepers

"Gimmle something to cure a boil," exclaimed a citizen as he dashed into a drug store. "Ah, so you've got one of the things thick that it will literally daub every globule where is that ?" "On my hired man," came the sweet reply, and the clerk saw the point.

It is apt to shake a man's confidence in his wife to awake in the early morning and find her sitting on the edge of the bed going through his pockets. And it is apt to shake a woman's confidence in her husband to find nothing in those pockets but a lager beer check, a piece of bologua sausage, a variety show ticket, and a perfumed note signed "Ever yours, Julia."

"I understand you make very good ci-der?" "Yaw," said the Dutchman; "Hans, nolasses to sawdust.-A. W. Cheever in my pey, go pring a mugful." Haus soon returned with a mug brimming full and handed it to the Dutchman, who drained it to the bottom at one draught; then turning to his astonished visitor, said, "Dere, now, if you dosh not think dat ish goot cider, youst schmell of te mug."

Not one person in a dozen can tell the names of those whose busts are to be found ing shows it has been attacked. A consid- on postage stamps. The bust on the one cent stamp represents Franklin; twos, Jack-Washington; fives, Taylor; sixes, Lincoln; sevens, Stanton; tens, Jefferson; twelves, Clay; fiftcens, Webster; twenty-fours, Scott; thirties, Hamilton; nineties, Perry. The seven, twelve and twenty-four cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are in circulation.

Old Mr. Thorp went into the parlor the other night at the witching hour of a quarhad undergone this transformation where ter to 12 o'clock, and found the room unlighted and his daughter and a very dear friend, one of the dual form of garmenture error doubtless cost us a good deal of extra variety, occupying the tete-a-tete in the cor-"Evangeline," the old man said, "this prisoners are taken, therefore, see that in is scandalous." "Yes, papa," she answered, sweetly, "it is candleless, because times are so hard and lights cost so much that Ferdinand and I said we would try and get along with just the starlight." And the old gen tleman turned about in speechless amazement and tried to walk out of the room

through a panel in the wall paper. A traveler appeared at a railway station n Sacramento ten days ago with a large porcupine caged in a spacious box, with piece of board placed across the top at wide intervals. He deposited the box on the floor and stepped up to the ticket office. During his absense, a young man, seeing what he supposed was a fruit box, sat down on it with a sigh of relief and closed his eyes, The traveler returned and quietly punched the fretful animal with his cane. The young man opened his eyes and shot out of hi seat, muttering something about redhot pins-

one to spend for eandy, the other to give to the heathen. He presently lost one of the cents, but consoled himself with the thought that the one which was lost was the one which was to be given to the heathen. A Cincinnatian, who has purchased an oil painting at a private sale, called in an artist to consult him as to how he should hang it. The artist looked at it long and

A little boy's father gave him two cents

hang it, if I were you." "Wouldn't hang Why not?" "Because the sentiment solitary imprisonment for life."